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NOTEWORTHY VASCULAR PLANT RECORDS FROM TEXAS—Recent collections from units of the state park system as well as from natural resource investigations involving the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department have yielded several distribution records of note.

Sporobolus silveanus Swallen. This species was previously known, in Texas, from the southeastern counties of Brazos, Hardin, and Orange. (Gould, The grasses of Texas, 1975). *Sporobolus silveanus* is reported here as occurring in far northeastern Texas in Lamar County, the following collection representing a disjunction of at least 350 km north of the nearest known Texas locale: Lamar Co.: *Tridens* prairie at intersection of hwy. 82 and farm road 32 ca. 7 miles W of Paris, Nov 1971, *Collins s.n.* (LL). *Sporobolus silveanus* constitutes ca. 57% basal cover in the *Tridens* prairie community. Associated species included *Andropogon gerardi, Desmanthus illinoensis, Helianthus hirsutus, H. maximilianii, Manisuris cylindrica, Paspalum floridanum, Sorghastrum avenaceum, Tridens strictus*, and *Tripsacum dactyloides*.

Menispermum canadense L. Recent collections from Bandera and Real counties document the rediscovery of *Menispermum* in Texas—where it had not been collected in over 70 years. The first known Texas collection is: Dallas Co.: rare in woods, 30 Aug 1901, *Reverchon 2733* (GH, SMU). Shinners included the species in his *Spring flora of the Dallas-Fort Worth area, Texas* (2nd ed., 1972). However, Correll & Johnston (*Manual of the vascular plants of Texas*, 1970) and Stanford (*Keys to the vascular plants of the Texas Edwards Plateau and adjacent areas, 1976),* do not report this taxon in their manuals. The following collections document *M. canadense* in Texas: Bandera Co.: Lost Maples State Natural Area, clambering over herbs and rocks and climbing into shrubs and trees in rocky stream bottom. Abundant within ca. 0.5 hectare. Associated with *Aesculus pavia* var. *pavia, Diospyros, tex-*

ana, Juglans major, Juniperus ashei, Prunus serotina, Quercus texana, Tilia floridana, and *Verbesina virginica*, 23 Apr 1974, *Snyder 232* (LL); 25 Jun 1976, *Riskind & Riskind 2002* (SMU). Real Co.: climbing over shrubs, herbs, and rocks in bed of Can Creek in Lost Maples State Natural Area, 18 Jun 1975, Smith 693 (LL). The nearest known populations of *M. canadense* are in Caddo and Canadian counties, Oklahoma (Rice, The microclimate of a relict stand of sugar maple in Devil's Canyon in Canadian Co., Oklahoma, Ecology 41:445-453.1960; Little, The vegetation of the Caddo County canyons, Oklahoma, Ecology 20:1-10.1939). The species is also known from the mountains above Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico. No collections of *Menispermum* from intervening points are known to me. Populations of *Menispermum* in the Lost Maples State Natural Area have been observed for 2 years, and no fruiting individuals seen; the population appears to be unisexual. All collections made were from staminate plants.

Acer grandidentatum Nutt. Canyon big-tooth maple is a common temperate deciduous small tree in mesic canyon woodlands of moderate elevations in mountains of northern Mexico and southwestern and western United States, north to Utah and Wyoming. The species is localized but well represented in certain deeply entrenched, mesic limestone canyons on the southern portion of the Balcones Escarpment in Texas as far east as Kendall County. Most *A. grandidentatum* of the Edwards Plateau and neighboring areas has been referred to the var. *sinuosum* (Rehd.) Little. Recently discovered stands of *A. grandidentatum* in Bell County, ca. 220 km north northeast of the Balcones Escarpment populations, appear closest to the western var. *brachypterum*, based upon leaf morphology. Bell Co.: exposed slopes and creekbeds of rocky limestone soils in intermittent tributary of Bear Creek, Fort Hood Military Reservation. 6 Jun 1976, *Riskind & Snyder 1993, 1997, 1999* (NY, SMU); 6 Jun 1976, *2000* (NY).

Bignonia capreolata L. *Bignonia capreolata* is a common high-climbing liana in eastern Texas pinywoods and points east. A recent collection on the Balcones Escarpment is unusual and noteworthy: Bandera Co.: Sabinal Canyon ca. 7 miles N of Vanderpool, Warren Murphey Ranch, on steep limestone bluff ca. 100 ft above river, 8 Apr 1972, *Welborn s.n.* (LL). This area is now within Lost Maples State Natural Area. Welborn's collection represents a disjunction of ca. 410 km from the nearest known collection in Walker County and at least 270 km from a disjunct population along the Guadalupe River in Victoria County, 29 May 1932, *Tharp s.n.* (LL).

Gailum correllii Dempst. Heretofore known only from the type locality on limestone walls of Langtry Canyon (Mile Canyon) in Val Verde County (*Correll & Rollins 32612*) and limestone cliffs above Rio Grande in northwestern Coahuila, Mexico (*Johnston, Wendt, & Chiang 10607*). This species has recently been collected from vertical walls of a tributary canyon of the Rio Grande, Brewster Co.: local in limestone crevices at Waterworks

Canyon at Asa Jones, 1 Apr 1973, *Riskind 1016* (LL); 19 Oct. 1975, *1861a* (LL). Associated plants were *Cirsium turneri, Penstemon baccharifolius,* and *Peritule* cf. *parryi.* These collections represent range extensions upstream along the Rio Grande of ca. 100 km.

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CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OF *ASTER ERICOIDES* L. AND *ASTER PILOSUS* WILLD. (COMPOSITAE)—For the widespread, common *Aster ericoides,* there is but a single report of chromosome number: $2n = 32$ (Huziwara, Karotype analysis in some genera of Compositae. VIII. Further studies on the chromosomes of Aster. Amer. J. Bot. 49:116-119. 1962). In light of this single report, I undertook to confirm the determination. In two local populations (*Harriman 1278, Harriman 14,178,* in herb. OSH), I found repeatedly $2n = 10$ in root tips. Dr. Huziwara (of Kobe University, Japan) has kindly loaned to me the voucher specimen for his determination; the plant with which he worked proves to be *A. pilosus,* not *A. ericoides.* My report, then, establishes a correct number for *A. ericoides* but leaves open the question of whether *A. pilosus* should have as one of its chromosome numbers Huziwara's count of $2n = 32$, an anomalous number for a species in which $2n = 48$ and $n = 12$ have been reported (Van Faasen & Sterk, Chromosome numbers in asters. Rhodora 75:26-33. 1973). I examined one local population of *A. pilosus* (*Harriman 8822,* in herb. OSH) and likewise found $2n = 48$. I suggest that Huziwara's count is best treated as an error in *Aster,* perhaps stemming from some inadvertent mixing of seeds and specimens sent him by workers at the Montreal Botanical Garden.—*Neil A. Harriman, Biology Department, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901.*

ADDITIONS TO ALABAMA LYTHRACEAE.—Shirley A. Graham (Sida 6: 80-103. 1975) recently revised Lythraceae for the forthcoming *Vascular Flora of the Southeastern United States* (A. E. Radford *et al.,* editors). Recent collections, listed below, are additions to known ranges and supplement existing physiographic province records. These specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (NCU).

Ammannia coccinea Rottb. ALABAMA. INTERIOR LOW PLATEAU: Franklin Co., *Whetstone & Massey 4426*; Lawrence Co., *Whetstone & Radford 7126.* CUMBERLAND PLATEAU: Cullman Co., *Whetstone & Atkinson 3610*; Etowah Co., *Whetstone & Radford 6868*; Jackson Co., *Whetstone & Radford 7489.* COASTAL PLAIN: Barbour Co., *Kral 33202* (*NCU 451006*). Heretofore, the documented distribution of this species included all provinces